CUBA WANTS RECIPROCITY

Spanish Government Urged to Negotiate a Treaty with the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt Makes a Political Contribution and Defines the Civil-Service Law on the Subject of Assessments.

PLEA FOR RECIPROCITY.

Cuban Tobacco-Growers and Manufacturers Urge a Trade Treaty with This Country. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- The Department of State has received a copy of a petition forwarded by the Tobacco-growers and Cigar Manufacturers' Union of Cuba, to the Spanish government, urging the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty between the island of Cuba and the United States. The petitioners assert that they are confronted with a simple problem: "On the one side ruin, stagnation, misery and vague hopes, and on the other side abundance, wealth and a promising future." The Spanish law of commercial relations of 1882, framed for the purpose of protecting Spanish products, the petition says, deals Cuba a deadly blow, while at the same time the productions of Spain receive no benefit from it. The greater part of the Spanish goods imported, it is asserted, do not need the protection given them. The petition, after urging the repeal of this law of 1882 as a necessary preliminary to the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty, says: The United States buy from us tobacco and sugar to the extent of \$51,000,000, and it is not strange that the American government should make itself strong on the absolute necessity we have of that market, so as to demand reciprocal concessions, or, which is the same thing, exemp-tion for their floor, lard, machinery, hardware and other articles in our tariff, so as to increase the exports to this island. In one word, they want to pay us for the tobacco and sugar they consume with the goods that they produce. To-day they only sell to us ten or twelve million dollars, and they desire to increase this amount to the \$51,000,000 they buy from us. This is what the McKinley law amounts to. For sugar it will be effective on the 1st of July prox., but in regard to tobacco the reform is to be applied immediately, and so terrible, so radical is it that it is equivalent to the closing of that market to us. We will lose a market that consumes 100,000,000 to 110,000,000 cigars annually, with a value of from \$5,000,000 to \$5,500,000, and over 100,000 bales, with a value of \$500,000 bales, with a value of \$500,000 by exactly half of our commerce in this line. And we will lose a great deal more, because if certain grades of cigars of special quality and color, particularly adapted to that market, are not consumed there we will not be able to supply other consumers of other markets with the grades they require without immense prejudice. The damage that we shall suffer cannot be overestimated; that the cultivation of the rich leaf will diminish to one-half; the greater number of our factories will disappear, and those that remain will have to greatly reduce their operations; thousands of souls depending for livelihood on these factories will be left in complete want, and a prosperous and flourishing industry will come to ruin and bankruptcy. It is necessary to avoid so much harm, and ward off such

calamities, and we find no other way but a commercial treaty with the United States, accepting the reciprocity that our neighbors propose. There is no time to lose in making this treaty.

The business crisis that threatens us is terrible, imminent, and its consequences embrace very serious dangers. The cigar manufacturers conclude by indorsing the action of the Havana Chamber of Commerce, heretofore published, and asking of the government: First—The immediate abrogation of the law of commercial relations of 1882.

sary to avoid so much harm and ward off such

Second—The imposition of a precautionary duty on Spanish products, which should be in relation to the necessities of the treasury of this island, so as not to render difficult the negotiation of commercial treaties with foreign countries. Third-That, without losing time, negotiations be opened with the United States for a commercial treaty on the basis of free sugar and reduc-

Fourth-That the Chamber of Commerce and important corporations of this island advise in their proposed new tariff the articles on which export duties should be abolished.

Pifth—That negotiations be entered into with some other countries, so as to insure facilities for the export of Cuban products.

Sixth-That, providing the corresponding duties are paid, the free sale of tobacco be allowed.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Civil-Service Commissioner Rossevelt Defines the Law, and Also Assists His Party. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.-A well-known Republican leader, not now in office, but prominently connected with the congressional campaign committee, has received from Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Civil-service Commissioner, a contribution of \$50, to be used for the legitimate campaign expenses in any congressional district where it is needed. Ex-Gov. Hugh Thompson. also a member of the commission, has sent in a contribution in aid of the Democratic In conversation to-day Mr. Roosevelt said:

"There is no reason why, under a Republican administration, all the contributions should be made to the Republican camgu fund, and under a Democratic administration they should all be to the Democratic fund. The clerks are as much at liberty to contribute to one party as to another, and they are perfectly safe and free to make no contributions if they so prefer. Within the classified service the employes are under obligations to no party. Mr. Thompson is a Democrat serving under this administration; h makes a contribution to aid his party. am 2 Republican; I aid mine. If we did not want to contribute, we would not. No one can force a government employe to contribute; nor, if he desires to contribute. compel him to contribute to this party rather than that. That is all there is in the question, except that no other employe shall solicit directly or indirectly give or take from another employe. If there are political clubs of which government employes are members, there is no reason why they should not be Democratic, as well as Republican. But any of them will be prosecuted if we have evidence of

NICKLE FOR THE NAVY.

their trying to force contributions by in-

The Department Not Yet Ready to Adopt the New Substitute for Steel Plates. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30. - The Navy Department is moving with great circumspection in regard to the matter of adopting nickel-steel armor for its vessels. The Annapolis tests appeared to be conclusive as to the merits of the particular nickel-steel plates by comparison with the all-steel and compound plates. But the Ordnance Bureau has not yet been entirely convinced that it should proceed at once to adopt the alloyed plate as the standard. The plate which was tested was of foreign manufacture, and it may be that even if an adequate supply of nickle is obtained the domestic manufacturers cannot succeed in making an alloyed plate that will equal in resisting power the plate tried at Annapolis. Or it may be that if the successful process is discovered the manufacture will be inordinately expensive. These matters must be determined by experiment, and Commodore Folger, Chief of the Ordinance Eureau, says that it will require several months' time to ascertain the

incidentally the experiments which the bureau will undertake will be directed to an ascertainment of the value of the nickelsteel alloy for structural purposes. The Enropean nations have for some time contemplated a test of the new alloy in this capacity. Its advocates assert that it will prove far stronger and tougher than steel for this purpose. If this should prove to be the case, lighter, but equally strong hulls might be constructed for the navy, and the result would be more room for boilers and engines, and consequently an ed killed. Foreman Simon Shaw was at present the principal aim of naval archi-

MINOR MATTERS.

Annual Report and Suggestions of the First

Comptroller of the Treasury. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- First Comptroller Matthews has reported to the Secretary of the Treasury that during the past fiscal year his office examined 27,343 accounts, invelving the sum of \$5,328.423,987. He calls etsention to the act of March 3, 1887, giving

district and circuit courts concurrent juris-diction with the Court of Claims in suits against the United States, and says that prior to the passage of this act his office had but little trouble in keeping in line with the law as found in the statute, and as interpreted by the Supreme Court and Court of Claims. But with all the circuit and district judges of the States and Territories added, a sharp conflict of opinion can now be found upon the leading statutes which come before the office, under which money is disbursed in almost every case. To the end, therefore, that the conflict shall be quieted, he suggests that the act of 1887 be so amended that the sev-eral courts shall not have jurisdiction to hear and determine suits to the recovery of amounts in the accounts of clerks, mar-shals. United States commissioners, dis-trict attorneys and chief supervisors of elections; that said officers shall in the first instance be required to file their claims in the accounting office for adjustment and payment, and in cases where they are not satisfied with the determination of that office they may then be permitted to sue in the Court of Claims.

Did Not Desire His Recall. Washington, Oct. 30 .- Secretary Blaine desires the statement that he did not request the recall of Senor Muruago as minister of Spain to the United States. He says it is not true that the relations between himself and the late minister had become strained, and that, on the contrary, their relations were friendly and pleasant. The minister's recall, Mr. Blaine says, was due solely to the change of administration in the Spanish government.

The President Will Vote. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- President Harrison and Attorney-general Miller will leave Washington for Indianapolis either Sunday evening or Monday morning for the purpose of voting.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.-The amount of four-and-a-half-per-cent. bonds redeemed to-day, under the circular of Oct. 9, is \$116,000, making the total to-day, \$3,203,100. The President has, in the case of Mrs.
Jennie Jones, convicted in Wisconsin of
violating the postal laws, commuted the
sentence to six months' imprisonment. He
has denied the application for a pardon in
the case of W. E. Sypert, convicted in Tennessee of forgery and fraud.

William Walter Phelps, arrived here at 10 o'clock this evening. Arrangements were concluded for Mr. Blaine and the Postmaster-general to leave here at 9:40 o'clock Saturday morning for Philadelphia to attend the meeting at the Academy of Music Saturday, afternoon and the reception at the Union Leagne.

FAVORS COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Archbishop Ireland Denies a Rumor, and Gives His Views on the School Question.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30,-The Catholic Citizen, a church publication of this city, announces to-day that news has been received from the East that Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, has been summoned to Rome for an unknown purpose. The Citizen says the fact has aroused great interest in Catholic circles. The impression prevails here that Archbishop Ireland has been summoned to the Vatican in connection with his utterances in favor of the public schools and compulsory educa ion before the National Teachers' Association at St. Paul

When the above dispatch was shown to Archbishop Ireland, at St. Paul, this evening, he said there was no truth in the state-ment, and added: "The fact that it comes from Milwaukee is sufficient to brand it as false. It is made for political purposes

He continued: "The Catholic Citizen should not have lowered itself to publish such 'rot' and contribute to bring the Holy Father into disfavor with the people of America by linking his name with a purely civil matter. Rome has not condemned, and never will condemn, compulsory education. Compulsory education is a matter of civil or social policy, and not a matter of religion. It does not come within the purview of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. It appertains to citizens, not to churchmen, to decide on it. For my own part, as a citizen I favor unreservedly compulsory edu-cation. All laws restricting, if not abol-ishing, child labor and compelling universal education have my heartiest approval and, if the occasion offers in Minnesota will obtain my political support."

Deserted His Wife and Children.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—Leo Heiloner is missing. He left behind him his position as book-keeper at the Columbia flour-mill, a wife, three children and a mistress. Heilpner is a Pole. He came from Warsaw nine years ago. His family ranks among the nobles. He left for political reasons, and his family remained in Warsaw until a month ago, when he installed them here in a house bought and handsomely furnished by the aid of his wife's \$6,000 dowry sent to him in advance. After three weeks of happy reunion he suddenly left the city, leaving for his wife a letter full of There were in it hints of suicide. The day after a letter sent to the house revealed the existence of a mistress maintained by the wife's dowry. The mill company has an expert examining his books, but no shortage has yet been found. The disheartened wife will return at once to Poland.

Birchall Not Worrying About His Fate. Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 80.—The near approach of the fated 14th of November does not seem to have much outward effect on Birchall. He professes to feel less concern than many of the sentimentalists who are troubling themselves about his fate. He plays leap-frog in his cell with his guard, and thinks it is royal sport to send the guard sprawling on the floor when the occasion offers. Pitching coppers is another favorite amusement of his. The arrival of his spiritual adviser, however, is always the signal for his adopting an appearance of solemnity suited to the occasion. People here are shocked at many of the stories current about Birchall's levity. The "Colonel" fiction is pretty well exploded. There is little doubt that the letter was prepared by Birchall himself, in the hope that it might create a diversion of opinion in his favor at Ottawa. How he got it out of the jail is not known.

Shot His Little Brother. New York, Oct. 30,-John A. Amdo, fifteen years old, residing at No. 594 Park avenue, shot his brother, William S. Amde, aged eight, in the head this evening. The brothers had cooked molasses taffy and in the division of it the younger claimed the larger share. They then quarreled, and John became so much inceused that he pulled a revolver from his pocket and shot William. He immediately regretted his act and helped the wounded boy to Mount Sinai Hospital. The hospital authorities informed to police, who placed John under arrest. It is feared William will die. The father of the boys, Francis Amdo, is a wholesale fruit-dealer.

Preparing to Make Tin Utensils. BALTIMORE, Oct. 80.-It is rumored that Mr. Edwin Norton, of Chicago, and a party of capitalist from that city will soon utilize the old Abbott rolling-mill property at Canton to establish a manufactory of tin cans and pressed tinware. Mr. Norton was in Baltimore to-day and spoke about his proposed manufactory, stating, however, that all the plans had not yet fully developed. The capital for the new enterprise

Fatal Collision at Painted Cave. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 30.-At Painted Cave, on the Southern Pacific, 200 miles west of this city, a freight train, last night, collided with a construction train while rounding a curve. Both engines were crippled, and several cars smashed to smithereens. One or two people are reportcrushed to death in the wreck

will come entirely from Chicago and will

be considerable in amount.

Coal Train Goes through a Hotel, HUNTINGDON, Pa., Oct. 30.—A coal train of thirty-six loaded cars, on the Pennsylvania road ran on a misplaced switch, at an early hour this morning, and crashed through the Hotel Brunswick, creating a panie among the guests, and lauded in the yards of the Girard House and the Jackson House. The loss to the railroad company's

rolling stock is \$25,000. To insure a hearty appetite and increased di-gestion take Simmons Liver Regulator. PETTIT SCORES A VICTORY

Mrs. Whitehead's Alleged Confession to Switzer Not Admitted in Evidence.

Trying to Prove a Feud Existed Between Two Preachers-Defendant Declined to Declare His Innocence—The Chemical Analysis.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 30 .- The first thing in court this morning was the ruling of Judge Snyder in regard to the admission of a conversation between Rev Switzer and Mrs. Whitehead as evidence The Judge declined to admit the testimony He laid down the weil-known general rule that the acts, conduct, statements and ad missions of third persons, done or made in the absence of the defendant, cannot be admitted as evidence against him. He stated the several exceptions to this rule, and said that the only exception under which this could be admitted was that where a conspiracy had been proven, when things divulged to a third person by one of the conspirators might be admitted as evidence. In the present case the Judge held there has not been sufficient proof to establish a conspiracy, and if there was a conspiracy this conversation was not in furtherance of it. This decision was a heavy blow to the State, as this conversation was regarded as its

In cross-examining Switzer the defense endeavored to prove that he entertained malice toward Pettit. They elicited the fact that he had told Geo. Julian, who intended going upon Pettit's bond, that he would hate to see him lose his money, and the further fact that Switzer and prosecutor Haywood had been very intimate both before and since the arrest of Pettit. Switzer denied ever having inspired any newspaper articles derogatory to Pettit. John W. Graves, sherill of 110 county, testified as to having arrested Pettit in Columbus, O., Dec. 5, 1889, and produced the private detective's badge that Pettit was wearing at the time of his ar-

strongest point.

Rev. J. H. Wilson, of South Bend, on one occasion told Pettit that Mrs. Pettit told him that she was neglected by her hus-band, as he would be absent several days on Masonic business and she did not know where he was. Pettit said he would do better. At conference he said to Pettit: "Have you awakened to the enormity of the crime with which you are charged. Look me in the eye and tell me you are innocent, and I will go and talk to conference and die but that you get justice. Pettit said, "You had better let it drop, Wilson." At the time of this conversation he did not know that Pettit had been advised to withdraw from conference.

Dr. W. P. Peters, the analytical chemist, gave his testimony in regard to the analysis of Mrs. Pettit's stomach, which was made on Nov. 25, 1889. The body was disinterred at West Monroe, N. Y., and the stomach, a portion of the liver and brain were secured After having the stomach in water for about eighteen hours, and rendering the contents to a purified state, it formed a kind of a chloroform residue, which weighed 385/1000 of a grain; and found 3/25 of the alkaloid in the liver; making 500/1000 grain of strychnine in the two organs. The residue was very bitter and insoluble He got a frog and a mouse and made a test upon them with a small portion of this residue, and they both died, having convulsions similar to those had by Mrs. Pettit. The second frog experimented upon did not die, but had convulsions. He made no other tests except to find strychnine. The color of the substance was brownish, and would cover a space equal to the face a watch. A separate analysis the fluid in the stomach and the walls of the stomach was not made. He received \$250 for his work, which he did without an assistant. There is but one other poison that will give the same results to the color test as strychnine, and that is curarine, but the latter is turned blue by sulphuric acid and strychnine is not. The witness was sure that this poison had caused the death of Mrs. Pettit. Francis Atchison testified that he was at

the attorneys. DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Coffroth & Stuart's office in Lafayette when Pettit was brought from the jail,

and also that Mrs. Whitehead was there,

These two had a private conversation with

Local Forecasts. For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., Oct. 31-Occasional light spits of snow during the night; cool; cloudy weather, clearing Friday; nearly stationary temperature.

GENERAL INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 8 P. M.-Forecast till 8 P. M., Friday: For Indiana-Fair weather; cooler; northwesterly winds. For Ohio-Slightly cooler; northwest-erly winds; some cloudiness with showers,

and likely flurries of snow. For Illinois-Fair weather; northwestery winds, becoming variable; warmer by Saturday morning.

Observations at Indianapolis.

INDIAWAPOLIS, Oct. 30. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 7 A. M. 29.87 35 7 P. M. 30.04 40 81 N'w'st Cloudy. 0.05 63 West. Cloudy. 0.01 Maximum temperature, 43°; minimum tem

Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Oct. 30: Excess or deficiency since Oct. 1 .. Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1... *205 *11.76

> General Weather Conditions. THURSDAY, Oct. 30, 7 P. M.

PRESSURE-In British Columbia, from the lower lake region northward, and from the Atlantic coast eastward, the pressure is low; elsewhere barometers are high, a large high area being central, with 30.30, over southern Wyoming, southern Nebraska and northern Kansas.

TEMPERATURE-Forty degrees and below is reported from eastern South Dakota, Iowa, Missonri, the Ohio valley, and New York northward; 50° and below from Wyoming, western Kansas, northern Arkansas, northern Mississippi, central Alabama and North Carolina, northward; 600 and above from northern Texas, Louisiana, the gul coast west of the Mississippi and South Carolina southward: 70° and above in southern Texas and southern Florida. PRECIPITATION-Light snow fell from the lake region southward to Tennessee and Virginia: light rain in Georgia.

Paid the Cost of Their Naturalization. LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 30.-E. E. Thomas, of Omaha, applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining some six hundred recently-naturalized citizens of Omaha from attempting to east their votes at the next election and the several judges of election of that city from receiving such votes if offered. The claim made by the relator was that the Personal Rights' League, an anti-prohibition organization, had paid the fees requested for the naturalization of these parties, and that, therefore, this action amounted to bribery. The court refused to take jurisdiction on the case, and the papers were allowed to be withdrawn without filing. It is understood that they will present it to the court again but in another form.

Stopped a Fight with Hot Water. ALTOONA, Pa., Oct. 30 .- Last night at Gallitzin, two Hungarian men became involved in a fight. They were struggling on the ground when a woman, who was boiling clothes near by, took up a bucket of scalding water and dashed it over them. One of them escaped, but the other was almost boiled, the flesh coming off his body in strips. He is now in the hospital in a critical condition.

She Procured a Pension by Fraud. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 30.—Mrs. Sarah C. Saddler, of Stoddard county, Missouri, has been arrested on the charge of being a bogus pensioner, and has been bound over

trial in the United States District Court, in bonds of \$1,500. Vincent D. Ditmore, of the Twelfth Regiment, died during the war. His widow married a man by the name of Poplin, who afterward died, and the widow married a man by the name of Saddler. Mrs. Saddler made an application for a pension as the widow of Ditmore, and, under the name of Poplin, she swore to the fact that she was personally acquainted with Mrs. Ditmore. She disguised her handwriting, so the fraud was not detected, The pension was duly granted, and she re-The pension was duly granted, and she re-ceived \$2,700 back pension in one payment, and bought a farm with it, which has been

CULLINGS FROM THE COURTS.

The Wrights Get Judgment for the Mistake of Undertakers They Employed. The curious case of parents sning a firm of undertakers for shipping by mistake the body of their child to a distant point was revived yesterday by the Supreme Court sustaining the decision of the Marion Superior Court. It was in favor of the plaintiffs, who were given a judgment of \$500. On Dec. 10, 1884. George W. and L. Vada Wright, of Indianapolis, employed Reniban, Long & Hedges, undertakers, also of this city, to take charge of and safely seep in a secure vault the body of their little girl until such time as they might want to inter the remains. They paid the under-takers for this service. When they were ready to bury the child it was discovered that the undertakers had shipped the body by mistake to a distant point, having received a telegram directing them to send another body which had been in the vault. ll the satisfaction that Mr. and Mrs. Wright could get, according to their allegation, was the unsatisfactory information that their child's body was in Ohio. After some days they finally located the remains at Ohio, Pa., and sent for them. Soon afterward the suit was brought and a judgment given, and yesterday the Supreme Court

Notes from the Dockets. B. F. David was vesterday appointed administrator of the estate of Susannah Warth, deceased. Bond, \$4,000.

sustained the finding.

Louis Murr was yesterday appointed guardian of Bernard Dietz, who is of unsound mind. The bond required was \$800, Herman Kuhn, jr., was declared insane resterday by a commission in Smock's court. Overstudy in theology said to be the cause of his mental troubles. The Western National Bank of New York yesterday filed a complaint against the Indiana Insurance Company, demanding \$1,200. The suit is on a policy assigned to plaintiff by A. Del Pino & Co., of Key West,

The Court Record

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. 15555. Hanover School Township vs. Manie Gant et al. Shelby C. C. Affirmed. Berkshire, C. J.—A demurrer "now come (naming detendants) and separately and severally demur to the plaintiff's cause of action and say that said complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action against them jointly or severally" is a joint demurrer by the parties as well as to the pleading. 2. Under the provisions of the statute (4446 R. S., 1881) relative to the establishment of joint graded schools it was the intention of the Legislature that the trustees should act as individual trustees and not as a unit, represent their respective corporations, and that a majority of the whole number of trustees, whether such majority comes from one corporation entirely or from the different corporations interested, should have power to transact any

and all business relating to such joint 14530. John Tarkington et al. vs. Sanford B. Parris. Howard C. C. Affirmed. Mitchell, J.—When one fully perfects his right to rescind a fraudulent contract by tendering back everything he had received, and by offering to place the fraudulent vendor in statu quo, he cannot lose it by merely taking care of the property received or accounting for its proceeds realized through the course of business without loss to the vendor and places him in statu quo unless what he does is done with intent to confirm the contract. Nor will the joining in a deed of assignment with other partners defeat such right where he repudiated the deed before delivery. 2. The suit being in equity no tender was necessary, it being sufficient for the plaintiff to show that he has preserved the property substantially in the condition in which he received it, without intentional or unnecessary change. 3. Where facts found are not sustained by the evidence the question is properly broungt before the court for review by a motion for a new trial and not by a motion to strike out such parts of the finding as are supposed to

be unsupported by the evidence.

14467. Thomas H. Martin, Administrator,
vs. Laura A. Neal et al. Boone C. C. Reversed. Olds, J.—Where an administrator procured an order of court authorizing him to mortgage real estate and take posses sion and lease it, and the only notice given was that given in a proceeding to sell the real estate to pay debts, the order is void, and may be collaterally attached. Mitchell, J., not concurring.

W. Wright et al. Marion S. C. Coffey, J.— A husband and wife may maintain a joint action for a breach of contract by underakers to securely keep the body of their daughter in a vault. 2. Courts in this State possess the power to enforce the rights of parents to the body of a deceased child, if the law gives them the right to its custody and the right to give it a decent burial, and they also possess the power to assess such damages as may accrue to them on account of being deprived of such right. The custody of a corpse and the right of burial does not belong to the executor or administrator, but to the next of kin, and the courts of this State possess the power to protect such next of kin in the expense of such right. 3. The court properly instructed the jury that in assessing the damages they might take into consideration the mental anguish of the parents on account of the default of the de-14492. Hattie Berridge vs. Francis M. Banks et al. Pike C. C. Affirmed. Elliott. J .- A married woman may purchase property for herself, or, indeed, for another, and bind herself by the execution of a promissory note in payment for the property so 15102. Sarah C. Morningstar vs. Robert

r. Musser et al. Owen, C. C. Appellant ordered to file an appeal bond within twenty days or supersedeas will be set SUPERIOR COURT ROOM NO. 1. Hon, Napoleon B. Taylor, Judge.

Harry J. Milligan, Trustee, vs. John W Meginnis et al.; foreclosure. Dismisse and costs paid. Moore & Coughlen vs. Samuel Paul; account. Finding for plaintiff for \$51.03 and

Joseph Becker vs. United Firemen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pa.; poli-Dismissed and costs paid Joseph Becker vs. Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) of London; policy. Dismissed and costs paid. Joseph Becker vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York; policy. Dismissed and costs paid

CIRCUIT COURT. Hon. Livingston Howland, Judge. C. R. Shiner vs. Albert Galvin's Estate. Claim allowed for \$17.50. Harriet E. Cox vs. M. W. Bowser. Judg-

New Suit Filed. Man'n Bros. Boot and Shoe Company vs. tephen A. D. Kitley; on account. Demand

ment on finding for \$521,21.

The Movement of a Wheel When a wheel is in motion does the top move faster than the bottom! Nine people out of ten cry nonsense at the mere question. Both the top and bottom of the wheel must of necessity, it would seem, be moving forward at one and the same ratee., the speed at which the carriage is traveling. Not so, however, as a little repart of the wheel a confused blur, while the spokes in the lower part are distinctly

SHORT breath, palpitation, pain in chest, weak or faint spells, smothering, cured by Dr. Miles's New Heart Cure. Sold at drugbogus pensioner, and has been bound over gists. Free treatise by mail. MILES MED. by the United States commissioner, for Co., Elkhart, Ind.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1853.]

It is a pleasure for us to announce to you that on next Saturday all our efforts will be directed toward making the day a notaable occasion for the children of the city.

WE INVITE YOU ALL, OLD AND YOUNG.

And, as a special favor, ask you to bring all the children in your neighborhood. For their delight, we have planned to have

A DOLL PARTY

And for this purpose the reception-room in the Millinery Department will be occupied by hundreds of Dolls from Germany, England, France and other foreign countries. One very notable feature of this exhibition will be a collection of marvelous Dolls purchased by the President of this house at the Paris Exhibition. No such marvelous workmanship was ever shown in Indianapolis. The "Empress Eugenie" will be present, and will be pleased to meet any and all visitors. She is one of the finest Dolls ever made, and cost a fabulous sum. A DOLL SINGING-MASTER WILL INSTRUCT HIS DOLL PUPIL, and a DEPEORMING ANIMAL of a property of the state of the PERFORMING ANIMAL of no mean merit will render a selection upon a harp. Our east show-window will also be given up to Doll's and Children's Goods, and our artistic window-dresser is at present working upon a beautiful design. In connection with this opening and reception to the little ones we shall offer

SOME STARTLING BARGAINS IN CHILDREN'S GOODS.

In the Millinery Department a wonderful variety of Children's styles will be found, and all at prices which are too low for rivalry. SAILOR HATS IN ALL COLORS, TRIMMED AND READY TO WEAR, MARKED DOWN TO \$1.10 and \$1.35. Usual selling price \$1.50 and \$1.75. WOOL FELT HATS 65c; usually sold for 89c. Best grade Beaver Flats \$2.59, regular \$3.25 grade. KATE GREENAWAY HATS in all colors and goods. INFANTS' CAPS in Henrietta Cloth, Cashmere, Serge, Surah Silk, Silk Velvets and Plushes—a wide range of colorings—from 35c upward. INFANTS' CLOAKS, a splendid line, comprising every style and coloring, \$3.50 upward.

BOYS' AND MISSES' GLOVES AND MITTENS.

Children's Cashmere Mittens 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c. Children's Cashmere all-wool Gloves 25c, 35c. Misses' Derby Kids, a great bargain, 50c. Misses' Undressed Kids, \$1. Misses' 7-hook Kids, \$1.25. Children's Kid Mitts 50c, 75c and \$1. Children's Lined Kids 75c and \$1. Boys' Ringwood Knit Gloves 25c, 40c and 50c. Infants' White Silk Mitts 50c.

THE BOOK DEPARTMENT---NEW CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Lippincott's Fine Color Books—Hearts and Voices, Over the Sea, Told by the Fireside. RAPHAEL, TUCK & SONS, Berlin, Germany—Golden Days and Silver Eves, Auntie's Rhymes. E. P. DUTTON'S GEMS—Jack Frost, Bread and Honey, Cherry Cheeks and Roses, When I'm a Man, The Story of Patsy. GEO. C. WHITNEY'S latest, Happy Childhood.

No one in the city sells Books at prices which compete with ours. The Books on our counters are new, and marked at the lowest prices you ever saw.

SHOES.

SHOES.

Our Shoe Department is full of bargains for mothers seeking Shoes for the children. Our stock comprises Children's Bright Dongola Buttons, Patent Leather, Leather Vamp and Pearl Ooz Top, Kangaroo, G. W. French Kid Button, Infants' Patent Leather Vamp and Pearl Ooz Top, Infants' French Kid and Bright Dongolas. Our prices are the lowest, and the above-enumerated styles sell from 55c to \$2. Bargains every day.

So much for our special feature sales on SATURDAY. Now one word about the opening. You know what tremendous crowds we have on such an occasion; therefore, come early, enjoy the exhibition of Dolls, and get your first choice at the Bargain Counters.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

The Legislature to Be Asked to Take a Hand in Regulating Passenger Rates.

There is a movement on foot among business men, suggested by the traveling salesmen, looking to the Legislature of Indiana taking a hand in regulating rates, more especially passenger rates, and if it leads to the making of a 2-cents-a-mile rate, only the general passenger agents will be to blame, and those general passenger agents of the so-called strong lines. Prior to September, 1889, on Indiana roads a mileage book of one thousand miles was sold for \$20-2 cents a mile. In the month spoken of above rates between Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and Chicago were badly demoralized, and the Pennsylvania the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton sold one-thousand-mile tickets at 2 cents per mile, and in this action the Big Four took much the same position. This resulted in establishing a 212-cent-per-mile rate on certain portions of the C., H. & D., the L., N. A. & C. and the Big Four lines, and the same rate on the Pennsylvania line between Indianapolis and Chicago, Of course, the competing roads of the Pennsylvania well knew it would inure largely to the benefit of the Pennsylvania Company, as the earnings of this division the last twelve months well demonstrate, but the 212-cents-per-mile tickets on certain portions of the road named, and a 2-cents-per-mile rate on other portions has been very annoying to the business men, and especially to traveling salesmen, and so dissatisfied are they that a determination has been reached to bring the matter before the next Legislature to see if something cannot be done to bring about, at least on mileage books, a uniform rate of 2 cents per mile. It is believed that this is but a stepping-stone to making cents per mile the rate on all classes of

travel on all roads of the State.

A Novel Delay in the Movement of Freight. Forty-seven cars loaded with wheat are held on a side-track at Peoria under rather singular circumstances. Two weeks ago the Iowa Central asked the Big Four to furnish forty-seven cars of the Chesapeake & Ohio road to load with wheat for the seaboard. The cars were furnished promptly and loaded; after being loaded a question was sprung as to division of rates, and the Iowa Central charges that the Big Four would not give them the same division that they did the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The refusal to do so led the Iowa Central people to ordering the cars returned, that they might be unloaded in one of the elevators at Peoria. Mr. Sessions, agent of the Big Four road, feared there was some trickery about the movement and watched matters. No sooner had the Iowa Central got the cars into their own yards than two engines of the Lake Erie & Western road were seen backing up to haul them East. Mr. Sessions wired for instructions, and was ordered to forbid the C. & O. cars going East over the L. E. & W. road: the cars were run back on a sidetrack, where they stood yesterday, after having been loaded twelve days. The L. E. & W. officials admit that they were prepared to haul the stuff over their own lines to Connersville, and then turn it over to the C., H. & D. for shipment to Cincinnati. where connection with the C. & O. is made. but they left the division question open. agreeing that should General Freight Agent flection would convince you. The top is Banks, of the lowa Central, satisfy them moving in the direction of the wheel's that the Big Four did give the per cent. almotion of translation, while the bottom is | leged in making up the divisions with the moving in opposition to this motion. In C. B. & Q., they the L. E. & W.) would other words, the top is moving forward in the same direction in which the carriage is progressing, while the bottom is moving backward, or in an opposite direction.

That is why an instantaneous photograph of a carriage in motion shows the upper from the L. E. & W. by playing much the part of the whole proceeding is rather a novel affair, and is creating a good deal of talk in railroad circles.

The L. E. W. people claim that the Big from the L. E. & W. by playing much the same tactics.

Personal, Local and General Notes. The Pennsylvania and the Big Four companies will on election day shut down all shops located in Indiana, during the foreof the Erie lines, hasdeclined, preferring to remain with the Union Pacific. C. H. Place will, on Nov. 1, succeed J. T. Cochrane as car accountant of the Chicago,

signs to accept a position on another road An elegant private car is being fitted up for Assistant General Manager Barnard, of the Big Four. It will be numbered 400, and is equipped with all modern improvements, B.S. Sutton, superintendent of the White-water division of the Big Four, was in the city yesterday arranging for bettering the connections with the Big Four at Valley

Milwaukee & St. Paul. Mr. Cochrane re-

Several large owners of the securities of the Ohio Valley road are this week looking the property over; they will also go over the Mackey lines, in which they are also finan-cially interested.

Harry Devereaux, son of J. H. Devereaux, who was president of the Bee-line for years. has been elected treasurer of the Paige Car and Rooting Company, and bids fair to be come a business man of prominence.

H. J. Rein, general agent of the passen ger department of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Day ton road at this point, has received a very flattering offer to go with a Southern road. He is to give his answer next week. The general manager, general superinendent and division superintendents of the Pullman Palace-car Company yesterday returned to Chicago, after making a trip over a majority of the roads on which the

The new parties who have taken hold of the old American Midland road, now the Findlay, Fort Wayne & Western, are in trouble. Efforts are being made to throw the road into the hands of a receiver and force its sale at foreclosure. George S. Sipp, formerly with the Big

Pullman company operates.

Four, now in charge of the car service o the Chesapeake & Onio road, was this week offered the position of car accountant of the Lake Shore road and declined it, preferring to cast his lot with the C. & O. The Pullman company is building five dining-cars of the most approved pattern

for service on the Southwestern lines of the Pennsylvania Company and the Vandalia. The first of the number was received yesterday and will be put in service to-day. The Vandalia is just completing in its vards at this point a model yard office. It is forty-five feet long by twenty wide, has three good rooms, and is finished in a very neat style of architecture. General Yard master Averill and his force will occupy it

The affairs of the Indiana Car-service Association are again moving along smoothly. and the roads which were inclined to protest against some of its rules and regulations are now the most earnest advocates of carrying out the objects of the association

William Hill, general ticket and passenger agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road, is to retire, and will be succeeded, it is stated, by Charles Stone, formerly chief clerk of E. O. McCormick, general ticket and passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road.

Frank Palmer, who for years represented the Wabash in this territory, and now represents it in Chicago, was forty-four years of age on Monday last, and on entering his office at noon he found a desk and chair there which cost the donors, who were the city passenger agents, \$175. The officials of the Vandalia are on the

St. Joe extension looking after the improvements in progress on that division Among other improvements is the building of a viaduct at St. Joseph, which is an extensive affair, and the cost of which is shared equally by the road and the city. An official of the Vandalia says the com pany is short of coal-cars. For the last sixty days everything in that line has been in service. Many of the cars had been out of service a year or two on account of the

discovery of natural gas in this territory and the mildness of the weather last winter. To-morrow the railroad companies will make large reductions in their forces re-pairing road-beds, bridges, stations, etc. The section men will be reduced to a minimum number, which means the dropping of two or more men to a section. The bridge gang will be reduced one-half and winter

economy will be the rule. A number of the directors and large security-holders of the Big Four arrived from Cincinnati at noon yesterday. After D. B. Caldwell, who was offered the po-sition of assistant general passenger agent | looking the company's property over at them a property over at the pro

party travels on a special train composed of three of Wagner's finest cars. Mr. Ingalis being too busy to accompany them as far as St. Louis, General Manager Green traveled

Anthony Benson, treasurer of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company since its organization, died at Rondout, N. Y., yesterday, aged seventy-four years.

The last few months there has been a steady increase in business noticeable with the through coaches which the Cincinnati. Hamilton & Dayton and the Vandalia are running between Cincinnati and St. Louis. As the time-table is now arranged the connections between the two roads cause but a slight delay at this point; in fact, but little more time than it requires to do the switching of the cars.

The Big Four company will to-morrow take full possession of the portion of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland road between Columbus and Springfield, O., and the forty-five miles will be added to the Cincinnati division, of which C. J. Stedwell is superintendent. The Big Four takes nominal possession of the other 130 miles of the C., S. & C., but will not commence operating it until after minor details are

J. H. Woodard, formerly general superin-tendent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, now holding a similar position on the Louisville Southern, spent yesterday in the city. He states that the Louisville Southern company is finely equipping the road, and its business is steadily increasing. The East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia is using it to get into Louisville, and with the taking effect of the winter timeschedule through Pullman cars are to be put on, to run between Louisville and ampa, Fla., the coaches to connect with the E. T., V. & G. main line at Burgen, Ky. Following is a statement of the business

of all lines of the Pennsylvania Company: All lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for September, 1890, as compared with the same month in 1889, show an increase in gross earnings of \$251.608, an increase in expenses of \$104,068, and an increase in net earnings of \$247,543. The nine months of 1890, as compared with the same period of 1889 show an increase in gross earnings of \$4,375,564, an increase in expenses of \$4,462, 881, and a decrease in net earnings of \$27,-317. All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for September, 1890, as compared with the same month in 1889, show an increase in gross earnings of \$458,289, an increase in expenses of \$211.442, and an increase in net earnings of \$246.847. The nine months of 890, as compared with the same period of 1889, show an increase in gross earnings of 4,028,372, an increase in expenses of \$2,701.

Advice for Isaac P.

53, and an increase in net earnings of

Winchester Herald. When Isaac P. Gray became Governor of Indiana she had a debt of \$4,876,608.34. When he went out that debt stood at \$6,-770,608.76. This was an increase of nearly \$500,000 every year of his administration. And yet he is running around over the country telling about the advance in price which will never occur. But there is one advance of which the people are absolutely certain, and that is the advance in the state debt while he was Governor. He had

The Same Old Copperhead Spirit.

better try to explain that away.

Have you ever noticed the habit some Democratic editors have of describing United States supervisors of election. deputy marshals, etc., as "federal spies," 'federal bullies," and so on? A singular abit, isn't it, for citizens of the United States to have contracted. It recalls the circumstance that, once upon a time, a good many Democrats were accustomed to speak of the volunteer soldiers of the United States as "Lincoln hirelings."

Not Supposed to Know Anything Boston Herald.

New York society should beg to be spared from McAllister. Concerning the bad gram-mar in his book, he observes that a man of fashion in New York isn't supposed to be a grammarian, you know. Really, though. Too Rapid for Ananias.

Burlington Hawkeye.

If Ananias were alive now he would walk up to the free-trade editors, make them a profound bow, and say to them: "Gentlemen, take my badge, I am only an